it was demonstrated that xenophobia would unite Chinese factions which agreed upon nothing else.

In June the local Kwangtung armies, with Chiang Kai-shek's Russian trained cadets to the fore, attacked the Yunnanese in Canton, and, with the aid of Soviet artillery, completely routed them. An appalling massacre followed. Few of the unfortunate Yunnanese escaped alive.

Local dissensions at Canton resulted in repeated changes in the personnel of the Southern Government, with the Russians gaining more and more influence. Their technique, which included intensive political training for the troops, and the fomenting of class warfare, succeeded where Dr. Sun's much advertised punitive expeditions had failed. In alliance with the Hunanese, the Southern Annies reached the middle Yangtze Valley in the latter part of 1926. The Wu-Han cities fell into their hands, and an orgy of Bolshevism ensued. In January, 1927, in pursuance of Moscow's anti-British campaign, the British Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang were overrun by Chinese mobs. No resistance was offered, and in an effort to placate the nationalist feeling the British Government restored these areas to the Chinese authorities—in this case to the Wu-Han Reds.

The Nationalist forces began early in 1927 to move down river on Nanking and Shanghai. At Nanking, on March 24, they

perpetrated a series of atrocities upon the foreign communities, several persons being murdered, and others (including the British Consul-General) seriously wounded. At Shanghai similar outrages were averted by the